

HOW TO FLATTER YOUR FRIENDS

(Sessions 32–37)

TEASER PREVIEW

What adjective aptly describes people who are:

- *friendly and easy to get along with?*
 - *tireless?*
 - *simple, frank, aboveboard?*
 - *keen-minded?*
 - *generous, noble, and forgiving?*
 - *able to do many things skillfully?*
 - *unflinching in the face of pain or disaster?*
 - *brave, fearless?*
 - *charming and witty?*
 - *smooth, polished, cultured?*
-

SESSION 32

Words are the symbols of emotions, as well as ideas. You can show your feeling by the tone you use ("You're silly" can be an insult, an accusation, or an endearment, depending on how you say it) or by the words you choose (you can label a quality either "childish" or "childlike," depending on whether you admire it or condemn it—it's the same quality, no matter what you call it).

In Chapter 11 we discussed ten basic words that you might use to show your disapproval. In this chapter we discuss ten adjectives that indicate wholehearted approval.

Consider the interesting types of people described in the following paragraphs, then note how accurately the adjective applies to each type.

IDEAS

1. put the kettle on, Polly

They are friendly, happy, extroverted, and gregarious—the sort of people who will invite you out for a drink, who like to transact business around the lunch table, who put the coffee to perking as soon as company drops in. They're sociable, genial, cordial, affable—and they like parties and all the eating and drinking that goes with them.

The adjective is: *convivial*

2. you can't tire them

Arnold Bennett once pointed out that we all have the same amount of time—twenty-four hours a day. Strictly speaking, that's as inconclusive an observation as Bennett ever made. It's not time

very different amounts, from the persons who wake up tired, no matter how much sleep they've had, to lucky, well-adjusted mortals who hardly ever need to sleep.

Energy comes from a healthy body, of course; it also comes from a psychological balance, a lack of conflicts and insecurities.

Some people apparently have boundless, illimitable energy—they're on the go from morning to night, and often far into the night, working hard, playing hard, never tiring, never "pooped" or "bushed"—and getting twice as much done as any three other human beings.

The adjective is: *indefatigable*

3. no tricks, no secrets

They are pleasingly frank, utterly lacking in pretense or artificiality, in fact quite unable to hide their feelings or thoughts—and so honest and aboveboard that they can scarcely conceive of trickery, chicanery, or dissimulation in anyone. There is, then, about them the simple naturalness and unsophistication of a child.

The adjective is: *ingenuous*

4. sharp as a razor

They have minds like steel traps; their insight into problems that would confuse or mystify people of less keenness or discernment is just short of amazing.

The adjective is: *perspicacious*

5. no placating necessary

They are most generous about forgiving a slight, an insult, an injury. Never do they harbor resentment, store up petty grudges, or waste energy or thought on means of revenge or retaliation. How could they? They're much too big-hearted.

The adjective is: *magnanimous*

6. one-person orchestras

The range of their aptitudes is truly formidable. If they are writers, they have professional facility in poetry, fiction, biography, criticism, essays—you just mention it and they've done it, and very competently. If they are musicians, they can play the oboe, the bassoon, the French horn, the bass viol, the piano, the celesta, the xylophone, even the clavichord if you can dig one up. If they are artists, they use oils, water colors, *gouache*, charcoal, pen and ink—they can do anything! Or maybe the range of their abilities cuts across all fields, as in the case of Michelangelo, who was an expert sculptor, painter, poet, architect, and inventor. In case you're thinking "Jack of all trades . . . ," you're wrong—they're *masters* of all trades.

The adjective is: *versatile*

7. no grumbling

They bear their troubles bravely, never ask for sympathy, never yield to sorrow, never wince at pain. It sounds almost superhuman, but it's true.

The adjective is: *stoical*

8. no fear

There is not, as the hackneyed phrase has it, a cowardly bone in their bodies. They are strangers to fear, they're audacious, dauntless, contemptuous of danger and hardship.

The adjective is: *intrepid*

9. no dullness

They are witty, clever, delightful; and naturally, also, they are brilliant and entertaining conversationalists.

The adjective is: *scintillating*

10. city slickers

They are cultivated, poised, tactful, socially so experienced, sophisticated, and courteous that they're at home in any group, at ease under all circumstances of social intercourse. You cannot help admiring (perhaps envying) their smoothness and self-assurance, their tact and congeniality.

The adjective is: *urbane*

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>convivial</i> | kən-VIV'-ee-əl |
| 2. <i>indefatigable</i> | in'-də-FAT'-ə-gə-bəl |
| 3. <i>ingenuous</i> | in-JEN'-yōō-əs |
| 4. <i>perspicacious</i> | pur'-spə-KAY'-shəs |
| 5. <i>magnanimous</i> | mæg-NAN'-ə-məs |
| 6. <i>versatile</i> | VUR'-sə-təl |
| 7. <i>stoical</i> | STŌ'-ə-kəl |
| 8. <i>intrepid</i> | in-TREP'-id |
| 9. <i>scintillating</i> | SIN'-tə-layt-ing |
| 10. <i>urbane</i> | ur-BAYN' |

Can you work with the words?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>convivial</i> | a. frank |
| 2. <i>indefatigable</i> | b. unflinching |
| 3. <i>ingenuous</i> | c. noble |
| 4. <i>perspicacious</i> | d. capable in many directions |
| 5. <i>magnanimous</i> | e. tireless |
| 6. <i>versatile</i> | f. fearless |
| 7. <i>stoical</i> | g. keen-minded |

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. intrepid | h. witty |
| 9. scintillating | i. friendly |
| 10. urbane | j. polished, sophisticated |

KEY: 1-i, 2-e, 3-a, 4-g, 5-c, 6-d, 7-b, 8-f, 9-h, 10-j

Do you understand the words? (I)

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. <i>Convivial</i> people are unfriendly. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. Anyone who is <i>indefatigable</i> tires easily. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. An <i>ingenuous</i> person is artful and untrustworthy. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. A <i>perspicacious</i> person is hard to fool. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. A <i>magnanimous</i> person is easily insulted. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. A <i>versatile</i> person does many things well. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. A <i>stoical</i> person always complains of his hard lot. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8. An <i>intrepid</i> explorer is not easily frightened. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 9. A <i>scintillating</i> speaker is interesting to listen to. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 10. Someone who is <i>urbane</i> is always making enemies. | TRUE | FALSE |

KEY: 1-F, 2-F, 3-F, 4-T, 5-F, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-T, 10-F

Do you understand the words? (II)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------|----------|
| 1. convivial—hostile | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 2. indefatigable—enervated | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 3. ingenuous—worldly | SAME | OPPOSITE |

4. perspicacious—obtuse	SAME	OPPOSITE
5. magnanimous—petty	SAME	OPPOSITE
6. versatile—well-rounded	SAME	OPPOSITE
7. stoical—unemotional	SAME	OPPOSITE
8. intrepid—timid	SAME	OPPOSITE
9. scintillating—banal	SAME	OPPOSITE
10. urbane—erude	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY: 1-O, 2-O, 3-O, 4-O, 5-O, 6-S, 7-S, 8-O, 9-O, 10-O

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. witty | 1. S _____ |
| 2. noble, forgiving | 2. M _____ |
| 3. capable in many fields | 3. V _____ |
| 4. keen-minded | 4. P _____ |
| 5. uncomplaining | 5. S _____ |
| 6. friendly | 6. C _____ |
| 7. poised; polished | 7. U _____ |
| 8. courageous | 8. I _____ |
| 9. tireless | 9. I _____ |
| 10. simple and honest; frank | 10. I _____ |

KEY: 1-scintillating, 2-magnanimous, 3-versatile, 4-perspicacious, 5-stoical, 6-convivial, 7-urbane, 8-intrepid, 9-indefatigable, 10-ingenuous

(End of Session 32)

SESSION 33

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. eat, drink, and be merry

The Latin verb *vivo*, to live, and the noun *vita*, life, are the source of a number of important English words.

Convivo is the Latin verb *to live together*; from this, in Latin, was formed the noun *convivium* (don't get impatient; we'll be back to English directly), which meant a *feast* or *banquet*; and from *convivium* we get our English word *convivial*, an adjective that describes the kind of person who likes to attend feasts and banquets, enjoying (and supplying) the jovial good fellowship characteristic of such gatherings.

Using the suffix *-ity* can you write the noun form of the adjective *convivial*? _____. (Can you pronounce it?)

2. living it up

Among many others, the following English words derive from Latin *vivo*, to live:

1. *vivacious* (vī-VAY'-shəs)—full of the joy of living; animated; peppy—a *vivacious* personality. Noun: *vivacity* (vī-VAS'-ə-tee). You can, as you know, also add *-ness* to any adjective to form a noun. Write the alternate noun form of *vivacious*: _____

2. *vivid*—possessing the freshness of life; strong; sharp—a *vivid* imagination; a *vivid* color. Add *-ness* to form the noun: _____

3. *revive* (rə-VIV')—bring back to life. In the 1960s, men's fashions of the twenties were *revived*. Noun: *revival* (rə-VĪ'-vəl).

4. *vivisection* (viv'-ə-SEK'-shən)—operating on a live animal.

Sect- is from a Latin verb meaning *to cut*. *Vivisection* is the process of experimenting on live animals to discover causes and cures of disease. *Antivivisectionists* object to the procedure, though many of our most important medical discoveries were made through *vivisection*.

5. *Viviparous* (vī-VIP'-ər-əs)—producing live babies. Human beings and most other mammals are *viviparous*. *Viviparous* is contrasted to *oviparous* (ō-VIP'-ər-əs), producing young from eggs. Most fish, fowl, and other lower forms of life are *oviparous*.

The combining root in both these adjectives is Latin *pareo*, to give birth (*parent* comes from the same root). In *oviparous*, the first two syllables derive from Latin *ovum*, egg.

Ovum, egg, is the source of *oval* and *ovoid*, egg-shaped; *ovulate* (Ō'-vyə-layt'), to release an egg from the *ovary*: *ovum* (Ō-vəm), the female germ cell which, when fertilized by a sperm, develops into an embryo, then into a *fetus* (FEE'-təs), and finally, in about 280 days in the case of humans, is born as an infant.

The adjective form of *ovary* is *ovarian* (ō-VAIR'-ee-ən); of *fetus*, *fetal* (FEE'-təl). Can you write the noun form of the verb *ovulate*? _____.

Love, you may or may not be surprised to hear, also comes from *ovum*.

No, not the kind of love you're thinking of. Latin *ovum* became *oeuf* in French, or with "the" preceding the noun (*the* egg), *l'oeuf*, pronounced something like LŌŌF. *Zero* (picture it for a moment) is shaped like an egg (0), so if your score in tennis is *fifteen*, and your opponent's is *zero*, you shout triumphantly, *fifteen love! Let's go!*"

3. more about life

Latin *vita*, life, is the origin of:

1. *vital* (VĪ'-təl)—essential to life; of crucial importance—a *vital* matter; also full of life, strength, vigor, etc. Add the suffix *-ity* to form the noun: _____. Add a verb suffix to construct the verb: _____ (meaning: *to give life to*). Finally, write the noun derived from the verb you have constructed: _____.

2. *Revitalize* (ree-VĪ'-tə-līz') is constructed from the prefix *re-*, again, back, the root *vita*, and the verb suffix. Meaning? _____ . Can you write the noun formed from this verb? _____ .

3. The prefix *de-* has a number of meanings, one of which is essentially negative, as in *defrost*, *decompose*, *declassify*, etc. Using this prefix, can you write a verb meaning *to rob of life, to take life from*? _____. Now write the noun form of this verb: _____ .

4. *Vitamin*—one of the many nutritional elements on which life is dependent. Good eyesight requires vitamin A (found, for example, in carrots); strong bones need vitamin D (found in sunlight and cod-liver oil); etc.

Vitalize, *revitalize*, and *devitalize* are used figuratively—for example, a program or plan is *vitalized*, *revitalized*, or *devitalized*, according to how it's handled.

4. French life

Sometimes, instead of getting our English words directly from Latin, we work through one of the Latin-derived or Romance languages. (As you will recall, the Romance languages—French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Romanian—are so called because they were originally dialects of the old Roman tongue. English, by the way, is not a Romance language, but a Teutonic one. Our tongue is a development of a German dialect imposed on the natives of Britain by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes of early English history. Though we have taken over into English more than 50 per cent of the Latin vocabulary and almost 30 per cent of the classical Greek vocabulary as roots and prefixes, our basic language is nevertheless German).

The French, using the same Latin root *vivo*, to live, formed two expressive phrases much used in English. French pronunciation is, of course, tricky, and if you are not at least superficially acquainted with that language, your pronunciation may sound a bit awkward to the sophisticated ear—but try it anyway. These phrases are:

1. *joie de vivre*—pronounced something like zhvānd-VEEV (zh is identical in sound to the s of *pleasure*).

Literally *joy of living*, this phrase describes an immense delight in being alive, an effervescent keenness for all the daily activities that human beings indulge in. People who possess *joie de vivre* are never moody, depressed, bored, or apathetic—on the contrary, they are full of sparkle, eager to engage in all group activities, and, most important, always seem to be having a good time, no matter what they are doing. *Joie de vivre* is precisely the opposite of *ennui* (this is also a word of French origin, but is easy to pronounce: AHN'-wee), which is a feeling of boredom, discontent, or weariness resulting sometimes from having a jaded, oversophisticated appetite, sometimes from just finding all of life tedious and unappetizing, and sometimes implying in addition physical lassitude and general inactivity. Young children and simple people rarely experience *ennui*—to them life is always exciting, always new.

2. *bon vivant*, pronounced something like BŌNG'-vee-VAHNG'—the -NG a muted nasal sound similar to the -ng in *sing*.

A *bon vivant* is a person who lives luxuriously, especially in respect to rich food, good liquor, expensive theater parties, operas, and other accouterments of upper-class life. *Bon vivant* means, literally, a *good liver*; actually, a *high liver*, one who lives a luxurious life. When you think of a *bon vivant* (usually, language being sexist, a male), you get the picture of someone attired in top hat, "soup and fish" or tuxedo, raising his cane to call a taxi while a beautiful, evening-gowned and sophisticated-looking woman, sparkling in diamonds and furs, waits at his side. They're going to a champagne and partridge supper at an outrageously expensive restaurant, etc.—fill in your own details of the high life.

The *bon vivant* is of course a *convivial* person—and also likely to be a *gourmet* (gŏor-MAY'), another word from French.

5. food and how to enjoy it

The *gourmand* (GŌOR'-mānd) enjoys food with a sensual pleasure. To *gourmands* the high spots of the day are the times for breakfast, lunch, dinner, and midnight supper; in short, they like

to eat, but the eating must be good. The verb form, *gormandize* (GAWR'-mən-dīz'), however, has suffered a degeneration in meaning—it signifies *to stuff oneself like a pig*.

A *gourmand* is significantly different from a *gourmet*, who has also a keen interest in food and liquor, but is much more fastidious, is more of a connoisseur, has a most discerning palate for delicate tastes, flavors, and differences; goes in for rare delicacies (like hummingbirds' tongues and other such absurdities); and approaches the whole business from a scientific, as well as a sensual, viewpoint. *Gourmet* is always a complimentary term, *gourmand* somewhat less so.

The person who eats voraciously, with no discernment whatever, but merely for the purpose of stuffing himself ("I know I haven't had enough to eat till I feel sick"), is called a *glutton* (GLUT'-ən)—obviously a highly derogatory term. The verb *gluttonize* is stronger than *gormandize*; the adjective *gluttonous* (GLUT'-ə-nəs) is about the strongest epithet you can apply to someone whose voracious eating habits you find repulsive. Someone who has a voracious, insatiable appetite for money, sex, punishment, etc. is also called a *glutton*.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORDS
1. <i>vivo</i>	to live	_____
2. <i>-ous</i>	adjective suffix	_____
3. <i>re-</i>	again, back	_____
4. <i>sectus</i>	cut	_____
5. <i>anti-</i>	against	_____
6. <i>pareo</i>	egg	_____
7. <i>ovum</i>	to give birth, produce	_____
8. <i>vita</i>	life	_____
9. <i>-ize</i>	verb suffix	_____
10. <i>-ation</i>	noun suffix	_____
	added to verbs	_____
	ending in <i>-ize</i>	_____

12. <i>bon</i>	good	_____
13. <i>-ate</i>	verb suffix	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. <i>conviviality</i>	kən-viv'-ee-AL'-ə-tee
2. <i>vivacious</i>	vī-VAY'-shəs
3. <i>vivacity</i>	vī-VAS'-ə-tee
4. <i>vivid</i>	VIV'-id
5. <i>vividness</i>	VIV'-id-nəs
6. <i>revive</i>	rə-VIV'
7. <i>revival</i>	rə-VIV'-əl
8. <i>vivisection</i>	viv'-ə-SEK'-shən
9. <i>antivivisectionist</i>	an'-tee (or tī)-viv'-ə-SEK'-shən-ist
10. <i>viviparous</i>	vī-VIP'-ər-əs
11. <i>oviparous</i>	ō-VIP'-ər-əs
12. <i>oval</i>	Ō'-vəl
13. <i>ovoid</i>	Ō'-voyd'
14. <i>ovary</i>	Ō'-və-ree
15. <i>ovarian</i>	ō-VAIR'-ee-ən
16. <i>ovulate</i>	Ō-vyə-layt'
17. <i>ovulation</i>	ō-vyə-LAY'-shən

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. <i>vital</i>	VĪ'-təl
2. <i>vitality</i>	vī-TAL'-ə-tee
3. <i>vitalize</i>	VĪ'-tə-līz'
4. <i>vitalization</i>	vī'-tə-lə-ZAY'-shən
5. <i>revitalize</i>	ree-VĪ'-tə-līz'
6. <i>revitalization</i>	ree-vī'-tə-lə-ZAY'-shən
7. <i>devitalize</i>	dee-VĪ'-tə-līz'
8. <i>devitalization</i>	dee-vī'-tə-lə-ZAY'-shən

9. <i>joie de vivre</i>	zhwahd'-VEEV'
10. <i>ennui</i>	AHN'-wee
11. <i>bon vivant</i>	BŌNG' vee-VAHNG'
12. <i>gourmand</i>	GŌOR'-mānd
13. <i>gourmet</i>	gōor-MAY'
14. <i>gormandize</i>	GAWR'-mān-dīz'
15. <i>glutton</i>	GLUT'-ən
16. <i>gluttonous</i>	GLUT-ə-nəs
17. <i>gluttonize</i>	GLUT'-ə-nīz'
18. <i>vitamin</i>	VĪ'-tə-min

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. oval, ovoid | a. peppy |
| 2. revitalize | b. bearing live young |
| 3. gluttonous | c. strong, sharp |
| 4. vivacious | d. piggish; greedy |
| 5. vivid | e. egg-shaped |
| 6. viviparous | f. bearing young in eggs |
| 7. oviparous | g. give new life to |

KEY: 1-e, 2-g, 3-d, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b, 7-f

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. conviviality | a. release of the egg |
| 2. vivisection | b. a "high liver" |
| 3. antivivisectionist | c. experimentation on live animals |
| 4. ovulation | d. one who is a connoisseur of good food |
| 5. vitality | e. effervescence; joy of living |
| 6. <i>joie de vivre</i> | f. one who enjoys food |
| 7. ennui | g. one who eats greedily; one who is greedy (as for punishment, etc.) |

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 9. gourmand | i. congeniality |
| 10. gourmet | j. strength, vigor |
| 11. glutton | k. one who is against experimentation on live animals |

KEY: 1-i, 2-c, 3-k, 4-a, 5-j, 6-c, 7-h, 8-b, 9-f, 10-d, 11-g

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. revive | a. rob of life or strength |
| 2. vital | b. nutritional element necessary for life |
| 3. vitalize | c. important, crucial |
| 4. devitalize | d. stuff oneself like a pig |
| 5. gluttonize | e. breathe life into |
| 6. vitamin | f. bring back to life |

KEY: 1-f, 2-c, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d, 6-b

Do you understand the words? (I)

- | | | |
|--|------|----------|
| 1. conviviality—asceticism | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 2. vivacious—apathetic | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 3. vivid—dull | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 4. revive—kill | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 5. revitalize—rejuvenate | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 6. ennui—boredom | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 7. <i>bon vivant</i> —"man about town" | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 8. gormandize—starve | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 9. glutton—ascetic | SAME | OPPOSITE |
| 10. <i>joie de vivre</i> —boredom | SAME | OPPOSITE |

KEY: 1-O, 2-O, 3-O, 4-O, 5-S, 6-S, 7-S, 8-O, 9-O, 10-O

Do you understand the words? (II)

1. vivacity—liveliness	SAME	OPPOSITE
2. revival—renewal	SAME	OPPOSITE
3. vivisection—experimentation on corpses	SAME	OPPOSITE
4. ovulation—egg-releasing	SAME	OPPOSITE
5. devitalize—reinvigorate	SAME	OPPOSITE
6. vitality—fatigue	SAME	OPPOSITE
7. gluttonous—greedy	SAME	OPPOSITE
8. gourmand—ascetic	SAME	OPPOSITE
9. ovoid—egg-shaped	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY: 1-S, 2-S, 3-O, 4-S, 5-O, 6-O, 7-S, 8-O, 9-S

Do you understand the words? (III)

1. Humans are <i>viviparous</i> .	TRUE	FALSE
2. Cows are <i>oviparous</i> .	TRUE	FALSE
3. <i>Ovulation</i> takes places in females only when they are married.	TRUE	FALSE
4. An <i>antivivisectionist</i> believes in experimenting on live animals.	TRUE	FALSE
5. <i>Vitamins</i> are essential to good health.	TRUE	FALSE
6. A <i>bon vivant</i> lives like a hermit.	TRUE	FALSE
7. A <i>gourmet</i> stuffs himself with food.	TRUE	FALSE
8. It is normal for young children to be overwhelmed with <i>ennui</i> .	TRUE	FALSE
9. People who are keenly alive possess <i>joie de vivre</i> .	TRUE	FALSE

KEY: 1-T, 2-F, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-F, 8-F, 9-T

Can you recall the words?

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. bearing young by eggs (<i>adj.</i>) | 1. O _____ |
| 2. bearing live young (<i>adj.</i>) | 2. V _____ |

3. good fellowship	3. C_____
4. operating on live animals	4. V_____
5. one who is opposed to such an activity	5. A_____
6. the process of releasing an egg from the ovary	6. O_____
7. to remove life or vigor from	7. D_____
8. joy of living	8. J_____
9. one who eats like a pig	9. G_____
10. a "high liver"	10. B_____
11. one who is a connoisseur of good food	11. G_____
12. one who gets a sensual enjoyment from good food	12. G_____
13. to stuff oneself like a pig; to eat greedily	13. G_____
	or G_____
14. boredom; discontent; tedium	14. E_____
15. liveliness, pep	15. V_____
	or V_____
	or V_____
16. egg-shaped	16. O_____
	or R_____
17. to bring renewed life or vigor to	17. R_____
	or O_____
18. referring to the ovary (<i>adj.</i>)	18. O_____
19. essential to life; crucial; of utmost importance	19. V_____

KEY: 1-oviparous, 2-viviparous, 3-conviviality, 4-vivisection, 5-antvivisectionist, 6-ovulation, 7-devitalize, 8-*joie de vivre*, 9-glutton, 10-*bon vivant*, 11-gourmet, 12-gourmand, 13-gluttonize or gormandize, 14-ennui, 15-vivacity, vivaciousness, or vitality, 16-oval or ovoid, 17-revitalize or revive, 18-ovarian, 19-vital

(End of Session 33)

SESSION 34

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. no fatigue

Indefatigable is a derived form of *fatigue*—*in-* is a negative prefix, the suffix *-able* means *able to be*; hence, literally, *indefatigable* means *unable to be fatigued*. The noun is *indefatigability* (in'-də-fat'-ə-gə-BIL'-ə-tee).

2. how simple can one be?

Ingenuous is a complimentary term, though its synonyms *naïve*, *gullible*, and *credulous* are faintly derogatory.

To call people *ingenuous* implies that they are frank, open, artless—in other words, not likely to try to put anything over on you, nor apt to hide feelings or thoughts that more sophisticated persons would consider it wise, tactful, or expedient to conceal.

Ingenuous should not be confused with *ingenious* (in-JEEN'-yəs)—note the slight difference in spelling—which on the contrary means *shrewd*, *clever*, *inventive*.

The noun form of *ingenuous* is *ingenuousness*; of *ingenious*, *ingenuity* (in'-jə-NŌŌ'-ə-tee) or *ingeniousness*.

To call people *naïve* (nah-EEV') is to imply that they have not learned the ways of the world, and are therefore idealistic and trusting beyond the point of safety; such idealism and trust have probably come from ignorance or inexperience. The noun is *naïveté* (nah-eev-TAY').

Credulous (KREJ'-ə-ləs) implies a willingness to believe almost anything, no matter how fantastic. *Credulity* (krə-JŌŌ'-lə-tee), like *naïveté*, usually results, again, from ignorance or inexperience, or perhaps from an inability to believe that human beings are capable of lying.

Gullible (GUL'-ə-bəl) means *easily tricked*, *easily fooled*, *eas-*

derogatory. *Gullibility* (gul'-ə-BIL-ə-tee) results more from stupidity than from ignorance or inexperience.

These four synonyms, *ingenuous*, *naïve*, *credulous*, and *gullible*, are fairly close, but they contain areas of distinction worth remembering. Let's review them:

1. *ingenuous*—frank, not given to concealment
2. *naïve*—inexperienced, unsophisticated, trusting
3. *credulous*—willing to believe; not suspicious or skeptical
4. *gullible*—easily tricked

3. belief and disbelief

Credulous comes from Latin *credo*, to believe, the same root found in *credit* (if people *believe* in your honesty, they will extend *credit* to you; they will *credit* what you say). *-Ous* is an adjective suffix that usually signifies *full of*. So, strictly, *credulous* means *full of believingness*.

Do not confuse *credulous* with *credible*. (KRED'-ə-bəl). In the latter word we see combined the root *credo*, believe, with *-ible*, a suffix meaning *can be*. Something *credible* can be believed.

Let's chart some differences:

Credulous listeners—those who fully believe what they hear

A *credible* story—one that can be believed

An *incredulous* (in-KREJ'-ə-ləs) attitude—an attitude of skepticism, of non-belief

An *incredible* (in-KRED'-ə-bəl) story—one that cannot be believed

Incredible characters—persons who are so unique that you can scarcely believe they exist.

Nouns are formed as follows:

credulous—*credulity* (krə-JOO'-lə-tee)

incredulous—*incredulity* (in-krə-JOO'-lə-tee)

credible—*credibility* (kred'-ə-BIL'-ə-tee)

incredible—*incredibility* (in-kred'-ə-BIL'-ə-tee)

To check your understanding of these distinctions, try the next test.

Can you use these words correctly?

Use *credulous*, *credible*, or corresponding negative or noun forms in the following sentences:

1. She listened _____ly to her husband's confession of his frequent infidelity, for she had always considered him a paragon of moral uprightness.
2. He told his audience an _____ and fantastic story of his narrow escapes.
3. He'll believe you—he's very _____.
4. Make your characters more _____ if you want your readers to believe in them.
5. We listened dumb-struck, full of _____, to the shocking details of corruption and vice.
6. He has the most _____ good luck.
7. The _____ of it! How can such things happen?
8. Naïve people accept with complete _____, whatever anyone tells them.
9. "Do you believe me?" "Sure—your story is _____ enough."
10. I'm not objecting to the total _____ of your story, but only to your thinking that I'm _____ enough to believe it!

KEY: 1—incredulously, 2—incredible, 3—credulous, 4—credible, 5—incredulity, 6—incredible, 7—incredibility, 8—credulity, 9—credible, 10—incredibility, credulous

4. what people believe in

Credo, to believe, is the origin of four other useful English words.

1. *Credo* (KREE'-do)—personal belief, code of ethics; the principles by which people guide their actions.

2. *Creed*—a close synonym of *credo*; in addition, a religious belief, such as Catholicism, Judaism, Protestantism, Hinduism, etc.

3. *Credence* (KREE'-dəns)—belief, as in, "I place no *credence* in his stories." or "Why should I give any *credence* to what you say?"

4. *Credentials* (krə-DEN'-shəls)—a document or documents proving a person's right to a title or privilege (i.e., a right to be believed), as in, "The new ambassador presented his *credentials* to the State Department."

5. heads and tails

We can hardly close our book on the words suggested by *ingenuous* without looking at the other side of the coin. If *ingenuous* means *frank, open*, then *disingenuous* (dis-in-JEN'-yoo-əs) should mean *not frank or open*. But *disingenuous* people are far more than simply *not ingenuous*. They are crafty, cunning, dishonest, artful, insincere, untrustworthy—and they are all of these while making a pretense of being simple, frank, and aboveboard. You are thinking of a wolf in sheep's clothing? It's a good analogy.

Similarly, a remark may be *disingenuous*, as may also a statement, an attitude, a confession, etc.

Add *-ness* to form the noun derived from *disingenuous*:

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>in-</i>	negative prefix	_____
2. <i>-ness</i>	noun suffix	_____
3. <i>credo</i>	to believe	_____
4. <i>-ous</i>	adjective suffix	_____

5. <i>-ible</i>	can be; able to be	_____
6. <i>-ity</i>	noun suffix	_____
7. <i>-ence</i>	noun suffix	_____
8. <i>dis-</i>	negative prefix	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. <i>indefatigability</i>	in'-də-fat'-ə-gə-BIL'-ə-tee
2. <i>ingenuousness</i>	in-JEN'-yoo-əs-ness
3. <i>ingenious</i>	in-JEEN'-yəs
4. <i>ingenuity</i>	in'-jə-NOO'-ə-tee
5. <i>naïve</i>	nah-EEV'
6. <i>naïveté</i>	nah-eev-TAY'
7. <i>credulous</i>	KREJ'-ə-ləs
8. <i>incredulous</i>	in-KREJ'-ə-ləs
9. <i>gullible</i>	GUL'-ə-bəl
10. <i>gullibility</i>	gul'-ə-BIL'-ə-tee
11. <i>credible</i>	KRED'-ə-bəl
12. <i>incredible</i>	in-KRED'-ə-bəl
13. <i>credulity</i>	krə-JOO'-lə-tee
14. <i>incredulity</i>	in'-krə-JOO'-lə-tee
15. <i>credibility</i>	kred'-ə-BIL'-ə-tee
16. <i>incredibility</i>	in-kred'-ə-BIL'-ə-tee
17. <i>credo</i>	KREE'-dō
18. <i>creed</i>	KREED
19. <i>credence</i>	KREE'-dəns
20. <i>credentials</i>	krə-DEN'-shəlz
21. <i>disingenuous</i>	dis'-in-JEN'-yoo-əs
22. <i>disingenuousness</i>	dis'-in-JEN'-yoo-əs-nəs

Can you work with the words? (I)

WORDS	DEFINITIONS
1. <i>indefatigability</i>	a. cunning
2. <i>ingenuousness</i>	b. skepticism

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3. disingenuousness | c. personal code of ethics |
| 4. naïveté | d. frankness |
| 5. credibility | e. belief, trust |
| 6. incredulity | f. tirelessness |
| 7. credence | g. believability |
| 8. credo | h. inexperience; unworldliness |
-

KEY: 1-f, 2-d, 3-a, 4-h, 5-g, 6-b, 7-e, 8-c

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. ingenious | a. easily tricked |
| 2. credulous | b. religious belief |
| 3. gullible | c. inexperienced; unworldly |
| 4. incredible | d. document proving privileges, identity, etc. |
| 5. creed | e. unbelievable |
| 6. credentials | f. shrewdness; cleverness |
| 7. ingenuity | g. clever; inventive; shrewd |
| 8. naïve | h. willing to believe |
-

KEY: 1-g, 2-h, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-d, 7-f, 8-c

Do you understand the words?

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Is <i>indefatigability</i> a sign of physical and emotional health? | YES | NO |
| 2. Is <i>ingenuousness</i> a normal quality of young childhood? | YES | NO |
| 3. Is <i>ingenuity</i> a characteristic of inventors? | YES | NO |
| 4. Are some adolescents <i>naïve</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 5. Are unintelligent people often <i>gullible</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 6. Is <i>incredulity</i> the mark of the agnostic? | YES | NO |
| 7. Does an <i>incredible</i> story invite belief? | YES | NO |

8. Do people generally live by a <i>credo</i> ?	YES	NO
9. Does our Constitution guarantee certain rights to Americans irrespective of their <i>creed</i> ?	YES	NO
10. Are <i>ingenious</i> people sometimes <i>disingenuous</i> ?	YES	NO
11. Do we generally give <i>credence</i> to <i>incredible</i> statements?	YES	NO

KEY: 1–yes, 2–yes, 3–yes, 4–yes, 5–yes, 6–yes, 7–no, 8–yes, 9–yes, 10–yes, 11–no

Can you recall the words?

1. inexperience; unsophistication	1. N_____
2. believing (<i>adj.</i>)	2. C_____
3. religious belief	3. C_____
4. believable	4. C_____
5. great reservoir of energy	5. I_____
6. frankness	6. I_____
7. crafty; dishonest	7. D_____
8. inventive; clever	8. I_____
9. easily tricked	9. G_____
10. skeptical	10. I_____
11. unbelievable	11. I_____
12. personal code	12. C_____

KEY: 1–naïve, 2–credulous, 3–creed, 4–credible, 5–indefatigability, 6–ingenuousness, 7–disingenuous, 8–ingenious, 9–gullible, 10–incredulous, 11–incredible, 12–credo

(End of Session 34)

SESSION 35

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. how to look

The Latin root *specto*, to look, is the source of a host of common English words: *spectacle*, *spectator*, *inspect*, *retrospect* (a looking back), *prospect* (a looking ahead), etc. In a variant spelling, *spic-*, the root is found in *conspicuous* (easily seen or looked at), *perspicacious*, and *perspicuous*.

A *perspicacious* (pur'-spə-KAY'-shəs) person is keen-minded, mentally sharp, astute. *Per-* is a prefix meaning *through*; so the word etymologically means *looking through* (matters, etc.) keenly, intelligently. The noun: *perspicacity* (pur'-spə-KAS'-ə-tee). Write an alternate noun ending in *-ness*:

Perspicacity is a synonym of *acumen* (ə-KYŌŌ'-mən), mental keenness, sharpness, quickness; keen insight. The root is Latin *acuo*, to sharpen.

2. sharpness

From *acuo*, to sharpen, come such words as *acute*, sharp, sudden, as *acute pain*, an *acute* attack of appendicitis, *acute* reasoning, etc; and *acupuncture* (AK'-yŏŏ-punk'-chər), the insertion of a (sharp) needle into the body for medical purposes. The noun form of *acute*, referring to the mind or thinking, is *acuteness* or *acuity* (ə-KYŌŌ'-ə-tee); in other contexts, *acuteness* only.

Acupuncture combines *acuo*, to sharpen, with *punctus*, point. When you *punctuate* a sentence, you put various *points* (periods, commas, etc.) where needed; when lightning *punctuates* the storm, or when the silence is *punctuated* by the wailing of police

sirens, again *points*, etymologically speaking, interrupt the atmosphere, the quiet, etc.

If you are *punctual*, you're right on the point of time (noun: *punctuality*); if you're *punctilious* (punk-TIL'-ee-əs), you are exact, scrupulous, very careful to observe the proper *points* of behavior, procedure, etc. (noun: *punctiliousness*). And to *puncture* something, of course, is to make a hole in it with a sharp *point*—as to *puncture* someone's tire, or figuratively, illusions, fantasies, or ego. *Pungent* (PUN'-jənt) comes from another form of the root *punctus* (*pungo*, to pierce sharply), so a *pungent* smell or taste is sharp, spicy, pricking the nose or taste buds, so to speak; and a *pungent* wit sharply pierces one's sense of humor. Can you write the noun forms of this adjective? _____ or _____.

3. some more looking

Perspicacious should not be confused with *perspicuous* (pərs-PIK'-yōō-əs). Here is the important distinction:

Perspicacious means *smart, sharp, able to look through and understand quickly*. This adjective applies to persons, their reasoning, minds, etc.

Perspicuous is the obverse side of the coin—it means *easily understood from one look*, and applies to writing, style, books, and like things that have to be understood. Hence it is a synonym of *clear, simple, lucid*. If you write with *perspicuous* style, your language is clear, easy to understand. If you are *perspicacious*, you understand quickly, easily.

The noun form of *perspicuous* is *perspicuity* (pur'-spə-KYŌŌ'-ə-tee), or, of course, *perspicuousness*.

A *spectacle* is something to *look at*; *spectacles* (eyeglasses) are the means by which you get a comfortable and accurate *look* at the world. Anything *spectacular* is, etymologically, worth *looking at*.

A *spectator* is one who *looks at* what's happening.

To *inspect* is to *look into* something.

Retrospect (RET'-rə-spekt') is a backward *look*—generally the word is preceded by the preposition *in*, for instance, "His life *in retrospect* seemed dreary and dull," or "Most experiences seem

more enjoyable in retrospect than in actuality (retro-, back-ward).

Prospect (PROS'-pekt') is a forward look; *prospective* (prə-SPEK'-tiv) is the adjective. What's the *prospect* for inflation, for world peace, for the domestic energy supply? Your *prospective* mother-in-law is the one you can look forward to if you marry a certain person; similarly, your *prospective* bride, groom, child, job, vacation, etc. is the person, thing, or activity in the future that you look forward to. (The prefix is *pro-*, forward, ahead, before.)

If you enjoy looking at yourself, figuratively speaking, then you like to examine your mental processes and emotional reactions, in the intense way characteristic of the *introvert* (see Chapter 3). Your mind's eye turns inward, and you spend a good deal of time analyzing yourself, your character, your personality, your actions. Hence, since you look *inward*, you are *introspective* (in'-trə-SPEK'-tiv)—the prefix is *intro-*, inside, within. If you *introspect* (in'-trə-SPEKT'), you look inward and examine your inner reactions. Too much *introspection* (in'-trə-SPEK'-shən) or *introspectiveness* may lead to unhappiness or to depressing thoughts or feelings of anxiety—few people have the courage to see themselves as they really are.

There are times when you have to look *around* most carefully; you must then be *circumspect* (SUR'-kəm-spekt')—watchful, cautious, alert (*circum-*, around).

The noun is *circumspection* (sur'-kəm-SPEK'-shən) or *circumspectness*.

If something looks good or sensible, but actually is not, we call it *specious* (SPEE'-shəs). A *specious* argument sounds plausible, but in reality is based on an error, a fallacy, or an untruth. The noun is *speciousness*.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>specto</i>	to look	_____
2. <i>per-</i>	through	_____

3. <i>acuo</i>	to sharpen	_____
4. <i>punctus</i>	point	_____
5. <i>-ate</i>	verb suffix	_____
6. <i>-al</i>	adjective suffix	_____
7. <i>pungo</i>	to pierce sharply	_____
8. <i>-ent</i>	adjective suffix	_____
9. <i>-ence, -ency</i>	noun suffixes	_____
10. <i>-ness</i>	noun suffix	_____
11. <i>-ity</i>	noun suffix	_____
12. <i>retro-</i>	backward	_____
13. <i>pro-</i>	forward, ahead, before	_____
14. <i>intro-</i>	inside, within	_____
15. <i>-ion</i>	noun suffix	_____
16. <i>-ive</i>	adjective suffix	_____
17. <i>circum-</i>	around	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. <i>perspicacious</i>	pur'-spə-KAY'-shəs
2. <i>perspicacity</i>	pur'-spə-KAS'-ə-tee
3. <i>acumen</i>	ə-KYŌŌ'-mən
4. <i>acute</i>	ə-KYŌŌT'
5. <i>acuity</i>	ə-KYŌŌ'-ə-tee
6. <i>acupuncture</i>	AK'-yŏŏ-punk'-chər
7. <i>punctuate</i>	PUNK'-chŏŏ-ayt'
8. <i>punctilious</i>	punk-TIL'-ee-əs
9. <i>puncture</i>	PUNK'-chər
10. <i>pungent</i>	PUN'-jənt
11. <i>pungence</i>	PUN'-jəns
12. <i>pungency</i>	PUN'-jən-see

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. <i>perspicuous</i>	pər-SPIK'-yŏŏ-əs
2. <i>perspicuity</i>	pur'-spə-KYŌŌ'-ə-tee

3. <i>retrospect</i>	RET'-rē-spekt
4. <i>prospect</i>	PROS'-pekt'
5. <i>prospective</i>	prə-SPEK'-tiv
6. <i>introspective</i>	in'-trə-SPEK'-tiv
7. <i>introspect</i>	in'-trə-SPEKT'
8. <i>introspection</i>	in'-trə-SPEK'-shən
9. <i>circumspect</i>	SUR'-kəm-spekt'
10. <i>circumspection</i>	sur'-kəm-SPEK'-shən
11. <i>specious</i>	SPEE'-shəs

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. perspicacious | a. extremely careful, exact, or proper in procedure |
| 2. acumen | b. clear; easy to understand |
| 3. acupuncture | c. a forward look |
| 4. punctilious | d. looking inside, or examining or analyzing, oneself |
| 5. pungent | e. keen-minded |
| 6. perspicuous | f. sharp; spicy; piercing |
| 7. retrospect | g. careful, watchful, wary, cautious; "looking around" |
| 8. prospect | h. sharpness of mind or thinking |
| 9. introspective | i. a backward look |
| 10. circumspect | j. medical insertion of needles |

KEY: 1-e, 2-h, 3-j, 4-a, 5-f, 6-b, 7-i, 8-c, 9-d, 10-g

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. acute | a. pierce; make a hole in; (noun) a small hole |
| 2. acuity | b. clarity; lucidity; ability to be understood quickly and easily |

- ing right, but actually false or untrue
4. puncture
 5. pungence, pungency
 6. perspicuity
 7. prospective
 8. introspective
 9. circumspection
 10. specious
- d. in the future; describing that which, or one who, can be looked forward to
 - e. care; watchfulness; caution
 - f. sharp; sudden; keen-minded
 - g. tending to examine and to think about one's motives, feelings, etc.
 - h. interrupt sharply or suddenly
 - i. sharpness or spiciness of taste, smell, wit, etc.
 - j. keenness of mind, thinking, or intellect

KEY: 1-f, 2-j, 3-h, 4-a, 5-i, 6-b, 7-d, 8-g, 9-e, 10-c

Do you understand the words?

1. perspicacious—dull-witted	SAME	OPPOSITE
2. acumen—stupidity	SAME	OPPOSITE
3. acute—sharp	SAME	OPPOSITE
4. acuity—perspicacity	SAME	OPPOSITE
5. punctilious—casual	SAME	OPPOSITE
6. pungent—flat, dull	SAME	OPPOSITE
7. perspicuous—clear	SAME	OPPOSITE
8. retrospect—backward look	SAME	OPPOSITE
9. prospect—expectation	SAME	OPPOSITE
10. introspective—extroverted	SAME	OPPOSITE
11. prospective—in the past	SAME	OPPOSITE
12. circumspect—careless	SAME	OPPOSITE
13. specious—true	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY: 1-O, 2-O, 3-S, 4-S, 5-O, 6-O, 7-S, 8-S, 9-S, 10-O, 11-O, 12-O, 13-O

Can you recall the words? (I)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. plausible, but false or incorrect | 1. S _____ |
| 2. spiciness, sharpness; piercing quality | 2. P _____
or P _____ |
| 3. clear; easily understood | 3. P _____ |
| 4. sharpness of mind or of intelligence | 4. A _____
or A _____
or A _____ |
| 5. care and caution; wariness | 5. C _____
or C _____ |
| 6. piercing of the skin with needles for medical purposes | 6. A _____ |
| 7. tending to examine one's motives, etc.; looking inward (<i>adj.</i>) | 7. I _____ |
| 8. exact in the observance of proper procedure | 8. P _____ |
| 9. to pierce and make a small hole in | 9. P _____ |
| 10. a backward look or view | 10. R _____ |
-

KEY: 1-specious, 2-pungence *or* pungency, 3-perspicuous, 4-acumen *or* acuteness *or* acuity, 5-circumspection *or* circumspectness, 6-acupuncture, 7-introspective, 8-punctilious, 9-puncture, 10-retrospect

Can you recall the words? (II)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. keenness of mind | 1. P _____
or P _____ |
| 2. sharp; sudden; keen-minded | 2. A _____ |
| 3. to interrupt suddenly | 3. P _____ |
| 4. spicy; piercing in taste, smell, wit, etc. | 4. P _____ |
| 5. clarity; clearness of style or language | 5. P _____
or P _____ |

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 6. keen-minded; perceptive | 6. P _____ |
| 7. a look forward | 7. P _____ |
| 8. act or process of looking inward | 8. I _____ |
| 9. carefully looking around; cautious; wary | 9. C _____ |
| 10. anticipated; "to be"; looked forward to (<i>adj.</i>) | 10. P _____ |

KEY: 1—perspicacity *or* perspicaciousness, 2—acute, 3—punctuate, 4—pungent, 5—perspicuity *or* perspicuousness, 6—perspicacious, 7—prospect, 8—introspection, 9—circumspect, 10—prospective

(End of Session 35)

SESSION 36

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. the great and the small

You are familiar with Latin *animus*, mind. *Animus* and a related root, *anima*, life principle, soul, spirit (in a sense, these meanings are all very similar), are the source of such words as *animal*, *animate* and *inanimate*, *animated*, and *animation*; knowing the meaning of the roots, you have a better understanding of any word built on them.

Magnanimous contains, in addition to *animus*, mind, the root *magnus*, large, great, which you recall from *magniloquent*. *Magnanimous* people have such great, noble minds or souls that they are beyond seeking petty revenge.

The noun is *magnanimity* (mag'-nə-NIM'-ə-tee).

On the other hand, people who have tiny, tiny minds or souls are *pusillanimous* (pyōō'-sə-LAN'-ə-mes)—Latin *pusillus*, tiny. Hence, they are contemptibly petty and mean. The noun is *pusillanimity* (pyōō'-sə-lə-NIM'-ə-tee).

Other words built on *animus*, mind:

1. *unanimous* (yōō-NAN'-ə-məs)—of one *mind*. If the Supreme Court hands down a *unanimous* opinion, all the judges are of *one mind* (Latin *unus*, one). The noun is *unanimity* (yōō'-nə-NIM'-ə-tee).

2. *equanimity* (ee'-kwə-NIM'-ə-tee or ek'-wə-NIM'-ə-tee)—etymologically, "equal (or balanced) mind." Hence, evenness or calmness of mind; composure. If you preserve your *equanimity* under trying circumstances, you keep your temper, you do not get confused, you remain calm (Latin *aequus*, equal).

3. *animus* (AN'-ə-məs)—hostility, ill will, malevolence. Etymologically, *animus* is simply *mind*, but has degenerated, as words often do, to mean *unfriendly mind*. The word is most often used in a pattern like, "I bear you no *animus*, even though you have tried to destroy me." (Such a statement shows real *magnanimity*!)

4. *animosity* (an'-ə-MOS'-ə-tee)—ill will, hostility. An exact synonym of *animus*, and a more common word. It is used in patterns like, "You feel a good deal of *animosity*, don't you?", "There is real *animosity* between Bill and Ernie," "If you bear me no *animosity*, why do you treat me so badly?"

2. turning

Versatile comes from *verto*, *versus*, to turn—*versatile* people can turn their hand to many things successfully. The noun is *versatility* (vur'-sə-TIL'-ə-tee).

3. Zeno and the front porch

Centuries ago, in ancient Greece, the philosopher Zeno lectured on a topic that still piques the human mind, to wit: "How to Live a Happy Life." Zeno would stand on a porch (the Greek word for which is *stoa*) and hold forth somewhat as follows: people should free themselves from intense emotion, be unmoved by both joy

and sorrow, and submit without complaint to unavoidable necessity.

Today, psychologists suggest pretty much the exact opposite—let your emotions flow freely, express your love or animosity, don't bottle up your feelings. But in the fourth century B.C., when Zeno was expounding his credo, his philosophy of control of the passions fell on receptive ears. His followers were called *Stoics*, after the *stoa*, or porch, from which the master lectured.

If we call people *stoical*, we mean that they bear their pain or sorrow without complaint, they meet adversity with unflinching fortitude. This sounds very noble, you will admit—actually, according to modern psychological belief, it is healthier not to be so *stoical*. *Stoicism* (STŌ'-ə-siz-əm) may be an admirable virtue (mainly because we do not then have to listen to the *stoic's* troubles), but it can be overdone.

4. fear and trembling

Intrepid is from Latin *trepido*, to tremble. *Intrepid* people exhibit courage and fearlessness (and not a single tremble!) when confronted by dangers from which you and I would run like the cowards we are. (You recognize the negative prefix *in-*.)

The noun: *intrepidity* (in'-trə-PID'-ə-tee), or, of course, *intrepidness*.

Trepido is the source also of *trepidation* (trep'-ə-DAY'-shən)—great fear, trembling, or alarm.

5. quick flash

Scintilla, in Latin, is a quick, bright spark; in English the word *scintilla* (sin-TIL'-ə) may also mean a *spark*, but more commonly refers to a very small particle (which, in a sense, a spark is), as in, "There was not a *scintilla* of evidence against him."

In the verb *scintillate* (SIN'-tə-layt'), the idea of the spark remains; someone who *scintillates* sparkles with charm and wit, flashes brightly with humor. The noun is *scintillation* (sin'-tə-LAY'-shən).

6. city and country

People who live in the big city go to theaters, attend the opera, visit museums and picture galleries, browse in bookstores, and shop at Robinson's, Bloomingdale's, Marshall Field, or other large department stores.

These activities fill them with culture and sophistication.

Also, they crowd into jammed subway trains or buses, squeeze into packed elevators, cross the street in competition with high-powered motorcars, patiently stand in line outside of movie houses, and then wait again in the lobby for seats to be vacated.

Also, they have the privilege of spending two hours a day going to and coming from work.

As a result, city-dwellers are refined, polished, courteous—or so the etymology of *urbane* (from Latin *urbs*, city) tells us. (And you must be absurdly credulous, if not downright gullible, to believe it.) The noun is *urbanity* (ur-BAN'-ə-tee).

So *urbane* people are gracious, affable, cultivated, suave, tactful—add any similar adjectives you can think of.

Urban (UR'-bən) as an adjective simply refers to cities—*urban* affairs, *urban* areas, *urban* populations, *urban* life, *urban* development, etc.

Consider some prefixes: *sub-*, near; *inter-*, between; *intra-*, inside, within; *ex-*, out.

Add each prefix to the root *urbs*, using the adjective suffix *-an*:

sub_____ : near the city

(*Sub-* has a number of meanings: *under*, *near*, *close to*, etc.)

inter_____ : between cities

intra_____ : within a city

ex_____ : out of the city

The *suburbs* are residential sections, or small communities, close to a large city; Larchmont is a *suburb* of New York City, Whittier a *suburb* of Los Angeles.

Suburbia (sə-BUR'-bee-ə) may designate *suburbs* as a group; *suburban* residents, or *suburbanites* (sə-BUR'-bə-nīts'), as a

group; or the typical manners, modes of living, customs, etc. of suburban residents.

An *interurban* bus travels *between* cities, an *intraurban* bus *within* a single city.

An *exurb* (EKS'-urb) lies well beyond, way outside, a large city, and generally refers to a region inhabited by well-to-do families. *Exurb* has derived forms corresponding to those of *suburb*. Can you construct them?

Plural noun: _____

Adjective: _____

Resident: _____

As a group; manners, customs, etc.: _____

Urbs is the city; Latin *rus*, *ruris* is the country, i.e., farmland, fields, etc. So *rural* (RŌŌR'-əl) refers to country or farm regions, agriculture, etc.—a wealthy *rural* area.

Rustic (RUS'-tik) as an adjective may describe furniture or dwellings made of roughhewn wood, or furnishings suitable to a farmhouse; or, when applied to a person, is an antonym of *urbane*—unsophisticated, boorish, lacking in social graces, uncultured. Noun: *rusticity* (rus-TIS'-ə-tee). *Rustic* is also a noun designating a person with such characteristics, as in, "He was considered a *rustic* by his classmates, all of whom came from cultured and wealthy backgrounds."

Urbane and *rustic*, when applied to people, are emotionally charged words. *Urbane* is complimentary, *rustic* derogatory.*

To *rusticate* (RUS'-tə-kayt') is to spend time in the country, away from the turmoil and tensions of big-city life. Can you construct the noun? _____

* Incidentally, a word used with a derogatory connotation (*bitch*, *piggish*, *glutton*, *idiot*, etc.) is called a *pejorative* (pe-JAWR'-ə-tiv). *Pejorative* is also an adjective, as in, "She spoke in *pejorative* terms about her ex-husband." The derivation is Latin *pejor*, worse.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING	ENGLISH WORD
1. <i>animus</i>	mind	_____
2. <i>anima</i>	soul, spirit, life principle	_____
3. <i>magnus</i>	large, great	_____
4. <i>pusillus</i>	tiny	_____
5. <i>unus</i>	one	_____
6. <i>aequus (equ-)</i>	equal	_____
7. <i>verto, versus</i>	to turn	_____
8. <i>stoa</i>	porch	_____
9. <i>in-</i>	negative prefix	_____
10. <i>trepido</i>	to tremble	_____
11. <i>scintilla</i>	a spark	_____
12. <i>urbs</i>	city	_____
13. <i>sub-</i>	near, close to, under	_____
14. <i>inter-</i>	between	_____
15. <i>intra-</i>	within, inside	_____
16. <i>ex-</i>	out	_____
17. <i>rus, ruris</i>	country, farmlands	_____
18. <i>-ate</i>	verb suffix	_____
19. <i>-ion</i>	noun suffix added to -ate verbs	_____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>magnanimity</i> | mag'-nə-NIM'-ə-tee |
| 2. <i>pusillanimous</i> | pyōō'-sə-LAN'-ə-məs |
| 3. <i>pusillanimity</i> | pyōō'-sə-lə-NIM'-ə-tee |
| 4. <i>unanimous</i> | yōō-NAN'-ə-məs |

5. <i>animosity</i>	yoo-nə-NIM'-ə-tee
6. <i>equanimity</i>	eeek' (or ek')-wə-NIM'-ə-tee
7. <i>animus</i>	AN'-ə-məs
8. <i>animosity</i>	an'-ə-MOS'-ə-tee
9. <i>versatility</i>	vur'-sə-TIL'-ə-tee
10. <i>stoic</i>	STŌ'-ik
11. <i>stoicism</i>	STŌ'-ə-siz-əm

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. <i>intrepidity</i>	in'-trə-PID'-ə-tee
2. <i>trepidation</i>	trep'-ə-DAY'-shən
3. <i>scintilla</i>	sin-TIL'-ə
4. <i>scintillate</i>	SIN'-tə-layt'
5. <i>scintillation</i>	sin'-tə-LAY'-shən
6. <i>urbanity</i>	ur-BAN'-ə-tee
7. <i>suburbia</i>	sə-BUR'-bee-ə
8. <i>interurban</i>	in'-tər-UR'-bən
9. <i>intraurban</i>	in'-trə-UR'-bən
10. <i>exurbs</i>	EKS'-urbz
11. <i>exurban</i>	eks-UR'-bən
12. <i>exurbanite</i>	eks-UR'-bən-īt'
13. <i>exurbia</i>	eks-UR'-bee-ə

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1. <i>rural</i>	ROŌR'-əl
2. <i>rustic</i>	RUS'-tik
3. <i>rusticity</i>	rus-TIS'-ə-tee
4. <i>rusticate</i>	RUS'-tə-kayt'
5. <i>rustication</i>	rus'-tə-KAY'-shən
6. <i>pejorative</i>	pə-JAWR'-ə-tiv

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>magnanimity</i> | a. calmness, composure |
| 2. <i>pusillanimity</i> | b. ability either to do many different things well, or to func- |

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 3. unanimity | c. fearlessness; great courage |
| 4. equanimity | d. unemotionality; bearing of pain, etc. without complaint |
| 5. animosity | e. big-heartedness; generosity; quality of forgiving easily |
| 6. versatility | f. a sparkling with wit or cleverness |
| 7. stoicism | g. fear and trembling; alarm |
| 8. intrepidity | h. complete agreement, all being of one mind |
| 9. trepidation | i. petty-mindedness |
| 10. scintillation | j. anger, hostility, resentment, hatred |

KEY: 1-e, 2-i, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j, 6-b, 7-d, 8-c, 9-g, 10-f

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. urbanity | a. referring to the countryside |
| 2. suburbia | b. word with negative or derogatory connotation; describing such a word or words |
| 3. exurbia | c. to spend time in the country |
| 4. animus | d. residential areas near big cities; customs, etc. of the inhabitants of such areas |
| 5. interurban | e. residential areas far from big cities; customs, etc. of the inhabitants of such areas |
| 6. intraurban | f. between cities |
| 7. rural | g. roughhewn, farmlike; unsophisticated, uncultured |
| 8. rustic | h. sophistication, courtesy, polish, etc. |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 9. rusticate | i. anger, hatred, hostility |
| 10. pejorative | j. within one city |
-

KEY: 1-h, 2-d, 3-e, 4-i, 5-f, 6-j, 7-a, 8-g, 9-c, 10-b

(End of Session 36)

SESSION 37

READY FOR A STRONG REVIEW?

Drill, drill, drill! This is the important secret of learning words thoroughly.

Review, review, review! This is the secret of remembering, assimilating, digesting, and keeping as permanent acquisitions all the new words you have learned.

So pitch in with enthusiasm to the rest of this chapter, made up of a series of valuable tests on all the chapter words. Ready?

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. retrospect | a. complete agreement |
| 2. acumen | b. pettiness |
| 3. magnanimity | c. malevolence |
| 4. pusillanimity | d. backward look |
| 5. unanimity | e. calmness |
| 6. equanimity | f. ability in many fields |
| 7. animosity | g. mental keenness |
| 8. versatility | h. generosity |
-

KEY: 1-d, 2-g, 3-h, 4-b, 5-a, 6-e, 7-c, 8-f

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. stoicism | a. fearlessness |
| 2. intrepidity | b. sparkle |
| 3. trepidation | c. inward look |
| 4. scintillation | d. uncomplaining attitude to pain or trouble |
| 5. urbanity | e. falsity |
| 6. introspection | f. polish, cultivation |
| 7. circumspection | g. care, cautiousness |
| 8. speciousness | h. fear |

KEY: 1-d, 2-a, 3-h, 4-b, 5-f, 6-c, 7-g, 8-e

Can you work with the words? (III)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. exurbs | a. of one mind |
| 2. pusillanimous | b. ill will |
| 3. unanimous | c. pertaining to the city |
| 4. animus | d. petty |
| 5. rustic | e. self-analytical |
| 6. urban | f. regions far from the city |
| 7. introspective | g. cautious |
| 8. circumspect | h. false, though plausible |
| 9. specious | i. countrified |

KEY: 1-f, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-i, 6-c, 7-e, 8-g, 9-h

Can you work with the words? (IV)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. perspicacity | a. clearness |
| 2. perspicuity | b. to be witty |
| 3. stoic | c. spend time in the country |
| 4. scintilla | d. one who controls his emotions |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. rural | f. a very small amount |
| 7. rusticate | g. keen intelligence |
| 8. introspect | h. clear, understandable |
| 9. perspicuous | i. keen-minded |
| 10. perspicacious | j. pertaining to the country. |

KEY: 1-g, 2-a, 3-d, 4-f, 5-b, 6-j, 7-c, 8-e, 9-h, 10-i

Do you understand the words? (I)

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Does life often seem pleasanter in
<i>retrospect</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 2. Are people of <i>acuity</i> gullible? | YES | NO |
| 3. Is <i>perspicacity</i> a common characteristic? | YES | NO |
| 4. Is a person of <i>acumen</i> likely to be naïve? | YES | NO |
| 5. Is a <i>perspicuous</i> style of writing easy to
read? | YES | NO |
| 6. Should all writers aim at <i>perspicuity</i> ? | YES | NO |
| 7. Is <i>magnanimity</i> a characteristic of
small-minded people? | YES | NO |
| 8. Does a person of <i>pusillanimous</i> mind
often think of petty revenge? | YES | NO |
| 9. Is a <i>unanimous</i> opinion one in which all
concur? | YES | NO |

KEY: 1-yes, 2-no, 3-no, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-yes, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-yes

Do you understand the words? (II)

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Is it easy to preserve one's <i>equanimity</i>
under trying circumstances? | YES | NO |
| 2. Do we bear <i>animus</i> toward our
enemies? | YES | NO |
| 3. Do we usually feel great <i>animosity</i>
toward our friends? | YES | NO |
| 4. Do we admire <i>versatility</i> ? | YES | NO |

6. Is <i>stoicism</i> a mark of an uninhibited personality?	YES	NO
7. Do cowards show <i>intrepidity</i> in the face of danger?	YES	NO
8. Do cowards often feel a certain amount of <i>trepidation</i> ?	YES	NO
9. Is a <i>scintilla</i> of evidence a great amount?	YES	NO
10. Do dull people <i>scintillate</i> ?	YES	NO
11. Is <i>urbanity</i> a characteristic of boorish people?	YES	NO

KEY: 1-no, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-yes, 5-no, 6-no, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-no, 10-no, 11-no

Do you understand the words? (III)

1. Is New York City a <i>rural</i> community?	YES	NO
2. Is a village an <i>urban</i> community?	YES	NO
3. Do you <i>rusticate</i> in the city?	YES	NO
4. Are extroverts very <i>introspective</i> ?	YES	NO
5. Does an introvert spend a good deal of time in <i>introspection</i> ?	YES	NO
6. In dangerous circumstances, is it wise to be <i>circumspect</i> ?	YES	NO
7. Do <i>specious</i> arguments often sound convincing?	YES	NO

KEY: 1-no, 2-no, 3-no, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-yes, 7-yes

Do you understand the words? (IV)

1. retrospect—prospect	SAME	OPPOSITE
2. acute—perspicacious	SAME	OPPOSITE
3. acumen—stupidity	SAME	OPPOSITE
4. perspicuous—confused	SAME	OPPOSITE

5. magnanimous—noble	SAME	OPPOSITE
6. pusillanimous—petty	SAME	OPPOSITE
7. unanimous—divided	SAME	OPPOSITE
8. equanimity—nervousness	SAME	OPPOSITE
9. animosity—hostility	SAME	OPPOSITE
10. animus—friendliness	SAME	OPPOSITE
11. versatility—monomania	SAME	OPPOSITE
12. stoicism—cowardice	SAME	OPPOSITE
13. intrepidity—fear	SAME	OPPOSITE
14. trepidation—courage	SAME	OPPOSITE
15. scintilla—slight amount	SAME	OPPOSITE
16. urbanity—refinement	SAME	OPPOSITE
17. rustic—crude	SAME	OPPOSITE
18. rural—urban	SAME	OPPOSITE
19. introspective—self-analytic	SAME	OPPOSITE
20. circumspect—careless	SAME	OPPOSITE
21. specious—true	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY: 1-O, 2-S, 3-O, 4-O, 5-S, 6-S, 7-O, 8-O, 9-S, 10-O,
11-O, 12-O, 13-O, 14-O, 15-S, 16-S, 17-S, 18-O, 19-S,
20-O, 21-O

Can you recall the words? (I)

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. ability in many fields | 1. V _____ |
| 2. pertaining to the city (<i>adj.</i>) | 2. U _____ |
| 3. to spend time in the country | 3. R _____ |
| 4. merest spark; small amount | 4. S _____ |
| 5. courage | 5. I _____ |

KEY: 1-versatility, 2-urban, 3-rusticate, 4-scintilla, 5-in-
trepidity

Can you recall the words? (II)

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. unflinching fortitude | 1. S _____ |
| 2. countrified; unpolished | 2. R _____ |

(adj.)

4. a looking back to the past
5. nobleness of mind or spirit

4. R _____
5. M _____

KEY: 1-stoicism, 2-rustic, 3-rural, 4-retrospect, 5-magnanimity

Can you recall the words? (III)

1. keen-mindedness
2. clear, lucid
3. petty, mean
4. all of one mind or opinion
5. ill will

1. A _____
2. P _____
3. P _____
4. U _____
5. A _____
- or A _____

KEY: 1-acuity, 2-perspicuous, 3-pusillanimous, 4-unanimous,
5-animus *or* animosity

Can you recall the words? (IV)

- 1-4. keenness of mind
5. clearness of style or language
6. one who keeps his emotions,
during times of trouble,
hidden
7. sophistication, courtesy,
refinement

1. P _____
- or P _____
2. A _____
3. A _____
4. A _____
5. P _____
6. S _____
7. U _____

KEY: 1-perspicacity *or* perspicaciousness, 2-acumen, 3-acuity,
4-acuteness (2-4 in any order), 5-perspicuity, 6-stoic,
7-urbanity

Can you recall the words? (V)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. pettiness of character | 1. P_____ |
| 2. noun form of <i>unanimous</i> | 2. U_____ |
| 3. mental calmness, balance | 3. E_____ |
| 4. fear and trembling | 4. T_____ |
| 5. to sparkle with wit and humor | 5. S_____ |

KEY: 1—pusillanimity, 2—unanimity, 3—equanimity, 4—trepidation, 5—scintillate

Can you recall the words? (VI)

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. a looking inward; an examining of one's mental processes or emotional reactions | 1. I_____ |
| 2. cautious | 2. C_____ |
| 3. seemingly true, actually false | 3. S_____ |
| 4. to think of one's mental processes | 4. I_____ |
| 5. care, watchfulness | 5. C_____ |

KEY: 1—introspective, 2—circumspect, 3—specious, 4—introspect, 5—circumspection

THREE FURTHER TESTS

I. matching

WORD

MEANING

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. convivial | a. frank |
| 2. indefatigable | b. noble, forgiving |
| 3. ingenuous | c. unflinching; unemotional |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4. perspicacious | d. courteous; polished; suave |
| 5. magnanimous | e. companionable, gregarious |
| 6. versatile | f. witty |
| 7. stoical | g. capable in many directions |
| 8. intrepid | h. brave |
| 9. scintillating | i. keen-minded |
| 10. urbane | j. tireless |

KEY: 1-e, 2-j, 3-a, 4-i, 5-b, 6-g, 7-c, 8-h, 9-f, 10-d

II. same or opposite?

1. vivacious—sluggish	SAME	OPPOSITE
2. vital—crucial	SAME	OPPOSITE
3. ennui—boredom	SAME	OPPOSITE
4. <i>bon vivant</i> —gourmand	SAME	OPPOSITE
5. gourmet—ascetic	SAME	OPPOSITE
6. ingenuous—crafty	SAME	OPPOSITE
7. naïve—sophisticated	SAME	OPPOSITE
8. credulous—skeptical	SAME	OPPOSITE
9. disingenuous—insincere	SAME	OPPOSITE
10. credo—belief	SAME	OPPOSITE

KEY: 1-O, 2-S, 3-S, 4-S, 5-O, 6-O, 7-O, 8-O, 9-S, 10-S

III. changing parts of speech

Change these adjectives to nouns *not* ending in *-ness*.

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1. indefatigable | 1. _____ |
| 2. perspicacious | 2. _____ |
| 3. stoical | 3. _____ |
| 4. urbane | 4. _____ |
| 5. naïve | 5. _____ |
| 6. incredulous | 6. _____ |
| 7. incredible | 7. _____ |
| 8. perspicuous | 8. _____ |

KEY: 1–indefatigability, 2–perspicacity, 3–stoicism, 4–urbanity,
5–naïveté, 6–incredulity, 7–incredibility, 8–perspicuity,
9–magnanimity, 10–pusillanimity

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Tireless:
(a) convivial, (b) indefatigable, (c) versatile
2. Frank, unsophisticated:
(a) ingenuous, (b) ingenious, (c) intrepid
3. Unflinching, uncomplaining:
(a) perspicacious, (b) urbane, (c) stoical
4. Noble, forgiving, generous:
(a) pusillanimous, (b) unanimous, (c) magnanimous
5. Between cities:
(a) interurban, (b) intraurban, (c) exurban
6. Giving birth to live young:
(a) oviparous, (b) ovulation, (c) viviparous
7. Tedium, boredom:
(a) ennui, (b) *joie de vivre*, (c) vitality
8. Connoisseur of choice food:
(a) gourmet, (b) gourmand, (c) glutton
9. Inexperienced in the ways of the world:
(a) credulous, (b) naïve, (c) credible
10. Easily tricked:
(a) gullible, (b) incredulous, (c) ingenious
11. Backward look:
(a) prospect, (b) retrospect, (c) introspection
12. Clearness:
(a) perspicacity, (b) perspicuity, (c) intrepidity
13. Resentment:
(a) animosity, (b) stoicism, (c) urbanity

KEY: 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-c, 5-a, 6-c, 7-a, 8-a, 9-b, 10-a, 11-b, 12-b, 13-a, 14-a

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	EXAMPLE	MEANING
1. <i>vivo</i>	_____	vivacious
2. <i>sectus</i>	_____	vivisection
3. <i>pareo</i>	_____	viviparous
4. <i>ovum</i>	_____	oviparous
5. <i>vita</i>	_____	vital
6. <i>bon</i>	_____	<i>bon vivant</i>
7. <i>credo</i>	_____	credible
8. <i>specto</i>	_____	spectator
9. <i>acuo</i>	_____	acupuncture
10. <i>punctus</i>	_____	punctuate
11. <i>pungo</i>	_____	pungent
12. <i>animus</i>	_____	animosity
13. <i>pusillus</i>	_____	pusillanimous
14. <i>magnus</i>	_____	magnanimous
15. <i>unus</i>	_____	unanimous
16. <i>aequus (equ-)</i>	_____	equanimity
17. <i>verto, versus</i>	_____	versatile
18. <i>stoa</i>	_____	stoical
19. <i>trepido</i>	_____	trepidation
20. <i>scintilla</i>	_____	scintillate
21. <i>urbs</i>	_____	urban
22. <i>rus, ruris</i>	_____	rural, rustic

KEY: 1-to live, 2-cut, 3-to give birth, produce, 4-egg, 5-life, 6-good, 7-to believe, 8-to look, 9-to sharpen, 10-point, 11-to pierce sharply, 12-mind, 13-tiny, 14-big, great, large, 15-one, 16-equal, 17-to turn, 18-porch, 19-to tremble, 20-spark, 21-city, 22-country, countryside

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. Recalling the root *vivo*, to live, can you think of the verb that means *to live on*? _____

Can you write the noun form? _____

2. How would you explain a *vivarium*? _____

3. Recalling the meanings of Latin *vita*, what would you understand if someone asked you for your *vita* before you appeared for an interview for a professional position? _____

4. *Unus* is Latin for *one*. Can you use this root to construct words meaning:

(a) animal with *one* horn: _____

(b) of *one* form: _____

(c) to make *one*: _____

(d) *oneness*: _____

(e) *one*-wheeled vehicle: _____

5. *Annus* is Latin for *year*; *verto*, *versus*, as you know, means *to turn*. Can you, then, explain the word *anniversary* in terms of its roots? _____

6. How about *universe* and *university* in terms of their roots (*unus*, *one*; *verto*, *versus*, *to turn*)?

(a) *universe*: _____

(b) *university*: _____

7. Use *inter-*, *between*, to form words of the following meanings:

(a) *between* states (*adj.*): _____

(b) *between* nations (*adj.*): _____

(c) in the middle *between*
elementary and advanced (*adj.*): _____

(d) to break in (*between*
people conversing): _____

(e) *between* persons (*adj.*): _____

8. Use *intra-*, within, to form words with the following meanings (all *adjectives*):

- (a) *within* one state: _____
- (b) *within* one nation: _____
- (c) *within* one's own person or mind: _____
- (d) *within* the muscles: _____

(Answers in Chapter 18)

WORDS INFLUENCE YOUR THINKING

By now, you have thoroughly explored hundreds upon hundreds of valuable words and scores upon scores of important Greek and Latin roots.

As you went along you stopped at frequent intervals to say aloud, think about, work with, and recall the words you were adding to your vocabulary.

By now, therefore, the words you have been learning are probably old friends of yours; they have started to influence your thinking, have perhaps begun to appear in your conversation, and have certainly become conspicuous in your reading. In short, they have been effective in making changes in your intellectual climate.

Let us pause now for another checkup of the success of your study. In the next chapter, you will find a second Comprehensive Test. Take the test cold if you feel that all the material is at your fingertips; or spend a little time reviewing Chapters 9, 10, 11, and 12 if you believe such review is necessary.

(End of Session 37)